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## Vas Fictile et Vas Ferreum

Vas ferreum amīcō suō, vāfī fictilī, cum iter prōposuisset, hoc "Benignē!" inquit, "domī melius ad focum manēbō. Nam ita sum fragile, ut ex istō itinere vix frūstum meī reditūrum sit. Tibi autem, cui cutis dārior, nullam videō causam quin proficiscāris." Cui illud "Ego" inquit "tē defendam; si quid tibi minābitur, mē interpōnam, ut saluum sis." Persuāsit; profecta sunt tribus utrumque pedibus claudicandō, cum, ubicumque aspera via erat, alterum in alterum sē impingerent. Itaque, quamquam amīcissima erant et sine querēla, post centum ferē passūs ab alterō fictile vās frāctum comminūtumque est. Proinde, nē nobis quoque tāle quicquam accidat, aequalibus tantum nōs societāte coniungāmus.

The idea seems to me a very good one, but I am not quite sure that the multiplication of points may not rather vex than aid the reader. I hope my doubt is unfounded, and shall be glad to learn how the page impresses the youngster for whom it is intended. I have often felt the desirability of some graphic indication of word-groups, as an aid to reading aloud with expression, and I venture to borrow Mr. Moore's fable to illustrate one way in which it might perhaps be managed:

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Porta Latina is not jerry-built, but is written con amore. The author has had in mind a definite kind of school-book which he wanted to make, and he has not only made it carefully and well, but he has really produced something that young people will be delighted to read. It was a happy thought to lay the wit and humanity of La Fontaine under contribution, and no doubt many Schools will be glad to find a place for the Fables in their curricula.

The publishers deserve a word of commendation for the elegance with which they have produced the little volume.

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B. O. FOSTER.

The Auxilia of the Roman Imperial Army. By G. L. Cheesman. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press (1914). Pp. 192. \$1.75.

The *auxilia* of the Roman army was that branch which was levied upon the subject communities, as opposed to the legions of Roman citizens and the allies furnished by the semi-independent native rulers

upon the borders of the Empire. This particular branch of the imperial service, as organized by Augustus and developed in the first two centuries of our era, is the subject of special treatment in a treatise by Mr. G. L. Cheesman, Fellow of New College, Oxford. The sources of information are scattered and varied. Most important among them are the *diplomata militaria*, small bronze tablets inscribed with a list of the privileges granted to veteran soldiers. These tablets were issued to the soldiers only after service of twenty-five years or after their discharge. For the *auxilia* in Egypt occasional papyri offer information. Inscriptions other than the *diplomata*, the historians of the Empire, the Digest, the sepulchral reliefs of veteran soldiers, and other monumental sources, such as the column of Trajan, give evidence upon different phases of the subject.

The scientific demands set by the broken character of the sources for this study are severe. The requirements include patience in the collection of evidence and keenness in extracting every ounce of information out of the materials once gathered. These qualities must be balanced by good judgment in avoiding the tendency to overdraw on one's stock of information, especially where the evidence is thin and the questions which arise are important and interesting. Mr. Cheesman has met these exacting requirements exceedingly well in the essay before me. Moreover, he has been able to place the development of the auxiliary service in the framework of the Empire so that the essay, though necessarily technical and confined in scope, has distinct touches of that "universal historical interest" which the author claims for the subject in his Introduction.

In a brief Introduction Mr. Cheesman covers the development of the army during the later Republic and its division into legions, recruited from Roman citizens, and auxiliary troops (light infantry and cavalry), levied upon the provincials who did not have the franchise. He then sketches the changes made by Augustus and the disappearance of the independent units, under their clan chieftains or native rulers, during the first century.

Section I deals with the strength and organization of the auxiliary troops. Augustus was the organizer of this dual system, of legions of *cives* and the *auxilia*, adapting to the Empire's needs the military practices of the later Republic. The weeding out of the independent units mentioned above is explained as a part of the general centralization in political life in the Empire. This section includes much detail upon the size and titles of the auxiliary regiments, conditions of service, and the relations of the *auxilia* to the legions. The author estimates the total number of the *auxilia* in the time of Vespasian as 180,000. He disagrees with von Domaszewski's view (in *Die Rangordnung des Römischen Heeres*) that the staff of officers in the regiment of *auxilia* were, wherever possible, supplied from the legions. According to

Mr. Cheesman, the officers were men who had risen from the lower ranks of the auxiliary regiments.

The second section discusses the recruiting and distribution of the *auxilia*. Convincing evidence is presented in opposition to the accepted theory that it was the imperial policy to use the auxiliary regiment in a province other than that in which it was recruited. Apparently the regular practice was to recruit in the local and neighboring provinces for service in that province, except after serious revolts which involved the *auxilia*.

Section III deals with the use of the *auxilia* for war and frontier defence. A distinction is made between the first century system, which was an era of imperialistic expansion, and the practise in the second century after the death of Trajan, when the policy was that of maintaining the existing status. In the first century the troops were so disposed as to be able to take the offensive quickly. Their quarters were temporary. In the second century came the establishment of the troops in permanent *castella* along the natural and artificial boundaries. Section IV, upon arms and armour, contains much detail, taken chiefly from grave reliefs and other monuments. Despite marked variations there was general uniformity of equipment in the imperial service. This section is followed by a sketch of the breaking of this military system in the third century, due to the infiltration of barbarians into the Empire.

The book is completed by two Appendices. The first is an attempt to give the names of the regiments known in every province in the years 117-161 A. D. I miss, in the list for Egypt, the Legio XXII which appears in Egypt until the Jewish war of 132-135 A. D. (see Paul M. Meyer, *Das Heerwesen der Ptolemäer und Römer in Aegypten*, 154). Meyer's excellent work is nowhere used, at least nowhere referred to, by Mr. Cheesman. Appendix II gives a list of the auxiliary *alae* and *cohortes* by provinces with the place of their enlistment. Here I miss the *ala Astyrum* (see Meyer, *Heerwesen*, 151, note 535).

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W. L. WESTERMANN.

Über Reimwortbildungen im Arischen und Altgriechischen: eine sprachwissenschaftliche Untersuchung. Von Dr. Hermann Güntert. Heidelberg: Winter (1914). Pp. X+258.

Perhaps it was for greater vividness that some one first made up the word *squench* out of the more conventional *quench* and *sqelch*. At any rate, this *squench*—if so the word originated—is a fine example of Reimwortbildung. This influence may alter any part of the word; it might have been more appropriate to call the results Assonanzbildungen, but there is no need to quarrel over terms.

Since the phonetic laws have become fairly well established, the tendency of investigators is to devote

themselves to the influences which disturb the working of these laws, such as haplology, dissimilation, vowel leveling, and the like. Rarely, however, is the attempt made to gather together all the instances of a given phenomenon into one place, and to draw conclusions as to when and how it may be expected to occur, and how far it operates, in other words, to get a general view of it. The treatise under review attempts to perform this service for the Reimwortbildungen, especially in the Indo-Iranian and ancient Greek fields, with an excursus into Latin and German. This is followed by a chapter on Folgerungen und Ausblicke, and a final excursus on the name of the Indo-European Thunder-God. Detailed indices add to the usability of the book.

Let us take a few examples. The Sanskrit *çvāh*, 'Morgen', may be connected with Latin *crās* and Avestan *sūr-am*, 'früh am morgen', and therefore stands for \**çvar*, though as a matter of fact this form does not appear in those sandhi combinations where it is expected; the reason is that it has taken on fully the final sound of the sense-related *hyāh*, 'yesterday', in which the final is *s*, as appears from the Greek *χθές* (page 68). *Κταρεῖν*, 'die', is cognate to Skt. *kṣanóti* 'wounds', but what is *καρεῖν*? The latter verb has as its present *καίρω*, which is formed upon the root of *καμύοντες*, 'die Toten', with regular phonetic change, as in *βαίρω*, of *μ* to *ν* before *y*. Then the aorist and perfect forms of *καίρω* get their vocalism from *κτείρω*, and their *ν* from the combined influence of *καίρω* and *κτείρω*: *ἔκανον*, *καρεῖν*, *κέκονα*; cf. *ἔκτανον*, *κταρεῖν*, *-έκτονα* (156-157).

*Plectō*, with its present in a *t* suffix, has reshaped to its own form two words of related meaning, *nectō* and *flectō*, neither of which has in other languages this suffix in the present tense stem (167-168). *Rāvus* has made over *grāvus* and *flāvus* to rime with itself (169-170). *Cumulus* was earlier \**kol-mos* (cf. *culmen*), and has undergone the influence of *tumulus* (172).

These few samples show us that the results of such an investigation are wide-extending. The handbooks on etymology must undergo thorough revision: for consonantal variation in a given root, as between *l* and *r* in *coluber* and *curvus* (I refer to Walde, *Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*<sup>2</sup>, for this and the following), between stops of various kinds, as in the Skt. words for *heart* (Walde, s. v. *cor*), and the like, should rather be attributed to root contamination (as I prefer to call it), than to 'Indo-European doublets', which is, after all, merely a begging of the question. Stupendous consonantal groups are no longer to be posited as original forms for certain words, as for *spit* (*spty*!-: cf. 61), *tongue* (\**dl̥ngʰwā*: cf. 200), and *liver* (\**lyēgʰwt*: cf. 201). Troublesome phonetic developments are by this process readily explainable, as in *nōltis* after *vōltis*, *lateō* after *pateo* (174). The radical vowels of the Greek comparatives in *-ων* (164-167) are in this way reduced to order. Ablaut monstrosities, such as Hirt's \**onokt*-, 'night', and